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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1885

## CULTIVATING ON SHARES.

On one of the Hilo plantations a company of Portuguese, numbering from 30 to 40 adults, have made a proposition to the management to cultivate all the lands of the plantation, for one half the sugar manufactured from the cane. The plantation furnishes flumes, for conveyance of cane from fields to mill. But the men who cultivate are to cut and place the cane in the flumes. The plantation manufacturers and takes one half the sugar. Numbers of Portuguese are leaving the country by sailing packets, on the expiration of their terms of contract. These Portuguese go for the most part, to California—where, it may be remarked in passing, they do not find quite the "laborers' paradise" they have been led to expect. Now this nation, at great expense to the government and at considerable incidental expense to plantations, has fostered the immigration of Portuguese for population. We have, by this action, gained a desirable class of immigrants, valuable as plantation laborers and the equal of any class as re-populators. To permit this class of immigrants to become emigrants, is to throw away nearly all the time and money spent to bring them here. But to keep them from leaving we must provide them with holdings that they can lease for long terms, or purchase, or else give them a chance to cultivate and harvest cane on shares. The latter project seems to offer the most immediate solution of the question. The scheme is, of course, a matter of experiment. The result of the agreement which seems likely to be made on the Hilo plantation ought to be carefully considered by the managements of all the plantations. At Waianae, and probably at other places, similar arrangements are making.

It must be admitted that there are obstacles in the way of the success of the plan to cultivate on shares. Lack of capital on the part of the Portuguese is one obstacle. Several unsuccessful attempts by Chinese to raise cane on shares may be traced to lack of sufficient capital to prosecute the work to its legitimate conclusion. In some instances Chinese obtained advances and spent the money so obtained before the crops matured, or even before they were fairly under way, afterwards leaving the plantations in the lurch. If contracts are made with Portuguese, care will be taken to protect the plantations against disaster resulting from the failure of the Portuguese who undertake cultivation. The Portuguese Commissioner, on the other hand, promises to interest himself in seeing that those Portuguese who undertake planting on shares do so with their eyes open, that they count the cost, understand the risks, and have enough capital to make their success reasonably certain. There is certainly no doubt of one fact—if the Portuguese do have this chance, and are not handicapped by too much debt, they will make the family labor go a long way, will work early and late, and will get everything out of the ground that may be.

In his conduct last Wednesday night Minister Gibson showed courage and presence of mind that entitle him to the thanks of all impartial citizens. The way in which he silenced an impulsive young man's cry for lynch-law vengeance was effective and to his credit. But Minister Gibson must remember that the lynch-law cry which he so properly silenced was called forth by his own failure to bring Cassar to trial. The authority which disregards the due process of law is responsible for the popular appeal to swifter and surer methods to attain what the popular judgment believes to be the ends of justice. We want no lynch law here. We thank Minister Gibson for his action of last Wednesday. But we hope that he will not forget that his previous action provoked the appeal we all deplore.

Newspaper comment on the tragedy of last Wednesday afternoon has been altogether too hasty. The fullest evidence obtainable ought to be brought out at the examination of Bridges. When it is brought out—as the sworn testimony before a jury—editors will have a right to exercise their judgment as to the publication of details. Until the evidence is so brought out, it is wrong in principle and opposed to the ends of justice, to produce hearsay testimony that may prejudice either the memory of the dead or the chances for life of the living. A coroner's inquest is to determine only the cause of death. In the recent tragedy the coroner's jury had no right to—and did not—go into the details that led up to the shooting. It is not for newspaper writers to hint at those details.

Mr. Thomas G. Thurum, proprietor of the Saturday Press, goes on the Mari-Posa to-day, bound for San Francisco. He will spend one or two months in California, where he will travel for his health—temporarily impaired by too close attention to business. While absent, Mr. Thurum will correspond with the Press. He will probably go as far south as Los Angeles, will go north into Mendocino County and may visit several other portions of the state.

## "TO A FRIEND"

A friend of these islands, now for a long time resident in the United States, writes to the Gazette:

I was interested in a leader of a Honolulu journal of the 20th inst., on the Independent Party. It was didactic, positive, self-assertive—as an infallible judge it separated from the chaff the men of virtue and pure principle, leaving the writer of the leader, evidently classes himself from those worldly-wise fellows who treat the ordinary man as a political factor by no means angelic, and who believe that men are governed well through expediencies rather than absolute truth, whatever that may be. Those angelic seats occupied by your critic are so high, so pure, so good that only such favorites of Heaven as he can occupy them. Imagine the sensuous Hawaiian, the money seeking Honolulu people, the wretched fellows who migrate to Hawaii to seek their fortunes, ruled by the principles set down by that writer. He thinks he would make Hawaii a political paradise, but he would make it a Pandemonium.

We need not question the honesty of the gentleman (or lady) who wrote the above sentences—which our venerable and venerated contemporary terms "scathing." But we see nothing in the logic of our somewhat nebulous critic to make us believe we are wrong in insisting that the political ideal of the Independent party must be a high one. We think that no standard lower than an absolutely right one is worth fighting for. Of course it often happens that reformers are obliged to take half a loaf or else get no bread. But that need not prevent united and earnest effort to secure the whole reform loaf in the next engagement. Men who have high ideals about church work, about temperance work, about educational work, ought not to have less high ideals about political work. Which is all that our words—in the editorial criticised—amounted to. We believe the best men—those whose general action weighs most for the good of Hawaii—agree with us. If we had not so believed we should have said so none the less—because we have an abiding faith in the final triumph of truth. But we should have said so in less "didactic, positive and self-assertive" language. Yet, self-assertive though that language may have been, it was not the language of conceit, nor of intolerance. And we cannot escape the belief that our unknown critic's self-confessed ignorance of "absolute truth" is at the root of his ignorance of our manifest meaning.

The following table is one of many interesting tables in the article on the British navy from which we quoted last week. The conclusion which follows is equally interesting.

ENGLISH.	Number.	Tons.
First-class, ironclads, eight years old and under.	4	35,900
Second-class, from five to six years old.	6	59,940
Third-class, from eighteen to twenty-four years old.	14	79,740
Coast Defence, to-in, armor thirteen years old.	15	112,410
Ditto, second-class, eighteen to twenty-one years old.	6	18,330
Ditto, in the colonies, fourteen to sixteen years old.	3	9,530
Total.	51	349,520
FRENCH.		
First-class, eight years old and under.	3	28,900
Second-class, from four to sixteen years old.	11	79,335
Third-class, iron, seven to twenty-one years old.	12	55,981
Coast Defence, six to eighteen years old.	6	27,270
Ditto, second-class, eighteen to twenty years old.	5	7,190
Total.	37	193,775

A careful comparison of these tables shows that the French, although inferior to us in first-class ironclads, are equal to us in second-class ships, which compose the chief fighting force of the navy, and that our chief preponderance is in ships twenty years old, whose thin armor can hardly be called iron plates in presence of the 24 in. armor of the Indefatigable. It is a mistake to say that the French ironclads are as old as ours. In the third class our youngest vessel was launched in 1868. The French have three third-class ironclads launched in 1870, 1875, and 1877, and three in 1868 against our one. But this idea of the superiority of the French ships can best be exploded by tabulating the ages of the ironclads of France and England.

The People's Cyclopaedia is at hand—three bulky volumes crammed with facts and bristling with statistics. It is worth recording that every newspaper office in town is now supplied with these valuable volumes. The arrangement has the merit of putting five more or less erudite editors on a common footing. But it also possesses one conspicuous disadvantage—it may tempt the brilliant and beautiful bevy of our editorial confederates to forsake the well worn paths of local gossip and wisecrack wit, to wander in the flowery fields of useful information and "useful information," filtered through the intellectual density of our incomparable contemporaries, would be more than the community could stand.

"Stop the leaks!" Every one agrees that the leak must be stopped—in growing cane, in milling juice, in shipping sugar. But how stop them? That is for you to determine, Messrs. Planters and Agents.

At the eleventh hour, Hawaii has decided to send an exhibit to the New Orleans Exposition. It is to be hoped that every body who can will help make the exhibit worth sending.

## THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Several weeks ago the Press contained an editorial article commenting unfavorably upon the three-months credit system of this town. We have always thought that long retail credit is unsound in principle, and injurious alike to buyer and seller. Our position is strengthened by the following extracts taken from a recent editorial review in the Sacramento Record Union:

One of the most important, certainly one of the most interesting, volumes that has come from the government printing office in many years is that just out, embracing the reports of 124 consuls of the United States, in answer to a circular from the department of state. The book has nearly 600 close pages, and comprises a library of concise information drawn by our representatives abroad from official resources concerning the extent, character and results of the credit systems of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Canada, Mexico, Central America, all the governments and dependencies in South America, the West Indies, all the governments of Asia, and all the governments of the Continent of Africa and of Polynesia.

It will be seen that such a multitude of reports and tabulated statistics, all in response to sixteen brief questions relating to credit, summary laws concerning credit, proportion of credit to the volume of business, extent of losses incidental to business, effect of credit upon laborers and artisans, the advantages to cash buyers, conspicuous evils of the credit system, bankruptcy relief, readily made and lost fortunes, etc., must be of interest to all who study the economic phases of trade and commercial venture, as well as to students of civilization seeking to fathom the causes of pauperism and the problems of the labor question.

It is, of course, impossible to give any accurate idea of the burden of the reports in an ordinary newspaper article. The work should be possessed by every leading merchant and large dealer and manufacturer and read with deliberation. Such perusal would result in disseminating a vast deal of useful information, and serve to correct erroneous and confused ideas relative to the present status of the system and a great number of cognate subjects. But we may say that in the great majority of cases the testimony is that credit certainly stimulates trade; that the people of the world are not averse to contracting debts; that there are few summary laws concerning credit; that cash buyers have a decided advantage in credit discounts and in safe business; that retail credit is alike injurious to creditor and dealer; that a large amount of pauperism is in part due to the retail credit system; that a vast amount of human misery and improvidence is fostered by the same system; that a credit system among large dealers and jobbers is a necessity and not weighted with serious ills, and that without it commerce could not be carried on between foreign countries or between producers, jobbers and retailers in most countries.

As to the classes of evils of credit, the report shows that within proper limits credit is recognized in England, as in all modern communities, as useful, and the evils of it reside in its excess. Invariably the lower classes suffer most from the ills of credit. The large class of men who come into small legacies, or hoard up small sums, and seem possessed of an uncontrollable desire to "go into business," are great sufferers. They lack experience, they sell upon credit, their customers are largely bad in repayment; the management is apt to be loose, and, as their small capital is tied up largely in supplies crippled by credit, they soon come to grief. To all such the granting of credit is a positive evil.

The Planter's Monthly. Your paper of the 15th inst. goes about simultaneously with the November number of the Planter's Monthly, you would oblige me by correcting the following misprints which occur in the latter in the Report of the Committee on Reciprocity, viz: On page 557, in the 10th line from above it, should read "traffic" instead of "tariff." In the 46th line from above, on the same page, it should read, "before a Committee of the Senate or of the House of Representatives," etc. On page 558, in the 8th line, from above, "that nothing may happen and nothing may be done," etc. By inserting the above in your paper of tomorrow, you will confer a favor on, Yours truly, F. A. SCHAEFER.

Honolulu, November 12, 1885. The above corrections might be supplemented by several others—among them one which makes the chairman of the committee on varieties of cane mention the "Diary of Dr. Ellis," published in 1782, as published in 1882. We are sure, however, that readers will think first of the net value of the many articles published in the present full number; and in noting the blemishes will remember the amount of proof reading required from the magazine's over-worked and generally exact editor.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, who has been doing such effective temperance work recently on the Pacific Coast, is expected to arrive in Honolulu on the steamer next week. She is Vice-President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, one of the grandest and most successful temperance organizations recently established in the United States. Mrs. Leavitt was invited some months ago to come to Honolulu, but the multiplicity of her other engagements has prevented her from accepting the invitation until now. A committee of arrangements has been appointed, and it is expected that Mrs. Leavitt will be at once a series of meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, or some other convenient place. The whole community ought to be aroused to vigorous efforts to abate the evils of intemperance and rescue its victims. All classes of our citizens, young and old, church members, working men, drinking men, should unite in such a cause as this.

Sugar is a shade better. A few days ago a gentleman in this city received a letter from a young Japanese merchant in Tokio, which shows how small the world is after all. An accidental party that crossed the continent in the same palace car two years ago, on the way from San Francisco to New York, included three noted railroad men, two newspaper editors, a jovial sea-captain, an interesting Southern officer who had been in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, a slender, youthful, polite Oriental. He had received a college education, and spoke very fair English; drew the most amusing and effective outline sketches of landscapes or faces, and played everyone of the party. He had made ten thousand dollars, had left his business in safe hands, and was on his way to Europe, to spend eighteen months in travel and study. He wrote all of the party's addresses down in his rice-paper note book. Now he has written enclosing a little Japanese picture as a memento, and says he is going home again after seeing everything from Dublin to St. Petersburg, and that next year he hopes to spend the summer in America. He has written to all the party one at St. Paul, one in England, one in Quebec, and so on, scattered over the world.

Aspen, too, of modern cosmopolitanism, the following incident, like that of the young Japanese merchant, is "strictly true." A young Californian went to the Hawaiian Islands to teach school, and sitting under a palm-tree one afternoon, wrote a poem, sent it to a magazine, and had it published. A few months later an American lady was on the island of Oahu, and some German friends whom she had met in Dresden heard of her arrival and went to visit her. One of them had carried an American magazine with him for some time, and gave it to this lady, who at once said she knew the writer of the little palm-tree poem. Then another German who was present, said: "Let it be Capito to Hawaii," and he went and sat on the beach and wrote a poem which was then and there translated, and copies in English and in German sent to the young Californian whose simple lines had suggested the affair.—New York News.

## WOMAN.

Compiled by a Helpful Mississippian. Anon: Woman is made of tongue, as fox of tail. La Rochefoucauld: Coquettes are the quacks of love. Anon: Woman conceals only what she does not know. French proverb: What a woman doesn't know she'll hide. Ninon de Lenclos: Women are the greatest enemies of women. Victor Hugo: Men are women's playthings; women are the devil's. Moliere: A husband is a plaster that cures all the ills of girlhood. Camille Dumas: If God made woman, the serpent completed her. Anon: One must tell a woman only what she wants to be known.

The only kind of weeds that are easily exterminated—a widow's. Thomas Bailey Aldrich: A woman's whim—they are full of whims! Diogenes: The most discouraging thing about woman is woman herself. Confucius: The sword of a woman is her tongue, and she never lets it rust. Gaboriau: The fidelity of a woman is always in proportion to her ugliness. Dumas: Old women are slier than young ones, because they have been so long.

Alphonse Karr: Friendship between two women is always a plot against another one. Queen Christine: I love men, not because they are men, but because they are not women. Demosthenes: What it has taken a man a year to build up a woman pulls down in a day. George Sand: There are no better pretexts than the women who have some little secret to hide.

Bouffant: If I speak badly of women in general, all of them attack me; if I make an application, all of them applaud me. Bulwer: Saint Anthony has shown that women, however angelic, are not precisely that order of angels that saints may safely commune with. Adolph Picard: To confide one's honor and future to the keeping of some woman is to place a marble statue on a pedestal of glass, and hope it will not be broken.

Dumas Sr.: God in His divine foresight gave no beard to women, for He knew they would be able to keep their mouths shut while they were getting shaved.

It is the confession of a widower, who has been twice married, "that the first wife cures a man's romance, the second teaches him humility, and the third makes him a philosopher. Victor Hugo: God took His softest edge from His purest colors and made a fragile jewel, mysterious and caressing—the finger of woman; then He left asleep. The devil awoke, and at the end of that rosy finger put a nail.

"Don't you love her still?" asked the judge of a man who wanted a divorce. "Certainly I do," said he. "I love her better still than any other way, but the trouble is she never will be still." The judge who is a married man himself, took the case under advisement. Young Nickelpinch has evolved a long-winded puzzle, and has rigged up an answer to it. Why is a woman's switch in flames like a certain ancient musical instrument? Because a woman's switch in flames is a falsifier, and a falsifier is a liar, and lyre is an ancient musical instrument.

Judge Sharp, the editor of the Carriage, Illinois, Gazette, was married recently. In the midst of his matrimonial bliss, however, the judge did not forget the duties he owed to the people of this great country, and the next issue of the Gazette had a long and able editorial on minority representation. When Captain Jones came home from his last voyage, [says an exchange] he learned that he had been made a widower. He received the neighborhood condolence in a becoming manner till one of the women folk ventured to breathe into the bereaved man's ears the last word of his late helpmate. Then the old Adam asserted itself. "Oh, bother!" he cried, "don't talk to me of the trouble! She always had that ever since I married her, and it would be only like her to have it dying."

At Monte-Carlo a traveler meets, in single combat with the tiger, a recently-made widower. He can hardly resist the temptation of surprise. "I know," says the other, with a sigh, "it looks a little heartless, but I only do it to forget my great sorrow. She, sir, was a woman that—well, well, you know her, and her loss I deeply feel. Never shall I find such another wife, sir; losing her has cast a gloom over all my life. In fact, if you will but observe it, so anxious am I to show respect to that excellent woman's memory that I play nothing but *rage et noir* and bet on nothing but the black." PAUL DARD. Honolulu November 10, 1885.

How Small the World is. A few days ago a gentleman in this city received a letter from a young Japanese merchant in Tokio, which shows how small the world is after all. An accidental party that crossed the continent in the same palace car two years ago, on the way from San Francisco to New York, included three noted railroad men, two newspaper editors, a jovial sea-captain, an interesting Southern officer who had been in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, a slender, youthful, polite Oriental. He had received a college education, and spoke very fair English; drew the most amusing and effective outline sketches of landscapes or faces, and played everyone of the party. He had made ten thousand dollars, had left his business in safe hands, and was on his way to Europe, to spend eighteen months in travel and study. He wrote all of the party's addresses down in his rice-paper note book. Now he has written enclosing a little Japanese picture as a memento, and says he is going home again after seeing everything from Dublin to St. Petersburg, and that next year he hopes to spend the summer in America. He has written to all the party one at St. Paul, one in England, one in Quebec, and so on, scattered over the world.

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## The American Magazine.

Foremost among the magazines comes the Century. The November edition is the longest as well as one of the best editions of that magazine yet issued. The series of Battles of the Civil War opens with General Beauregard's interesting account of the battle of Ball Run, and Warren Lee Goss' first paper on the recollections of a Private. The latter is eminent realistic, and gives one quite an inside view of the minor experiences of camp and army life. Howells brings a new story, and Annie Fields contributes a paper entitled, An Acquaintance with Charles Reade, which has little to recommend it save the fact that it affords a rather curious view into the decidedly unique literary methods of the writer who forms the subject of the sketch. Pictorially the gem of the number is Vedder's illustrations of the Song of Omar Khayyam. The Century has never produced anything finer. Topics of the Time among other matters suggestively treated contains an interesting dissertation on the Moon of the Bay.

The Popular Science Monthly for November is one of the best numbers of that Magazine which the writer has seen. It is crowded with articles, any one of which might seem to be the special feature of the number. Dr. Hammond discusses The Relations of the Mind to the Nervous System. There is an exceedingly entertaining article on Pondering Problems in Astronomy, the close of which is an eloquent and inspiring appeal against the vulgar utilitarian with his eternal cry of "cuti bono." It is a consolation to reflect that much of the most advanced scientific investigation is just as remote from any mere material end, as the speculations of philosophers. Each has a much higher ratio to the production of a value measurable in dollars and cents. The oft-mooted question as to the comparative educational value of the classics and the sciences is discussed in the present number of Popular Science, both editorially and in an article entitled German Testimony on the Classics Question. The distinction made by the editor in favor of science as "the study of things," as opposed to the "study of words," seems to the writer of this, false and untenable. The study of the classical languages is not merely, or even primarily, the study of words. It is the study of literature, artistic expression, ideas, civilization, and so immediately of mind itself, as opposed, in science, to the observation of insensible nature. We are still old-fashioned enough to believe that "The proper study of mankind is man."

But perhaps the most interesting feature of the number is an article entitled The Origin of the Synthetic Philosophy, consisting of extracts from the lectures written by Herbert Spencer to vindicate his own philosophy from the charge of being an unfortunate and unsuccessful attempt to "re-educate" Comte. This charge, made with great publicity by Frederic Harrison, the foremost English worshipper of Comte, has drawn an able defense from the veteran English philosopher. The charge is very ill founded and furnishes only another illustration of the superstitious veneration with which the followers of the celebrated Frenchman are wont to bow before his own, while, on the other hand, everything which particularly marks and difference the system of Comte, Herbert Spencer most unqualifiedly rejects.

The Overland Monthly, always rather light, is not less so than usual in the November number. However, some of the stories are very good. The sketch of "A Day Out Doors," contains several good things as well as considerable promise. The account of the late American War is a piece of interesting as well as vivid narrative.

Literary Notes. Literary gossip has it that Thomas Hughes is meditating a biography of Peter Cooper. Osgood & Co. promise the handsome holiday book of the season, a magnificent illustrated edition of "Marmion." Lord Tennyson is to tax the patience of a long suffering public once more by another of his immortal dramas, soon to be forthcoming. Mr. Froide has completed his Biography of Carlyle, under the title of Carlyle's Life in London. The American edition will be published by the Scribner's.

Admiral Porter has actually written a long romance, a la Eugene Sue and Alex. Dumas, so the announcement has it. D. Appleton & Co. will issue it immediately, in nine parts. Uncle Tom's Cabin, or later the Fool's Errand, seen to have made special pleading by the novel "the fashion." A novel, "The Money Makers" intended as a reply to the "Bread Winners," is shortly to be issued by D. Appleton & Co.

The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor, edited by Marie Hansen Taylor, Horace Scudder, and published by Houghton Mifflin & Co., is one of the most notable books of the season. It is very favorably reviewed and promises to become one of our standard biographies. A very interesting indication of the state of public taste is to be found in the fact that more than 150,000 copies of the paper edition of "Barriers Burned Away," have been sold at the news-stands and by the train boys without affecting in the slightest appreciable degree, the equally-demand for the ordinary editions.

Lady Marion Alford is about to publish a book on "Needlework as an Art." The volume will be dedicated to "The Queen." The book will treat its subjects on a broad basis, and will deal generally with artistic finger-work—that is, work done by needles, bobbins and pins. A hundred woodcut illustrations of the choicest pieces of the embroiderer's interesting and interweaving art will accompany the text. When Mr. Froide grieved the souls of the Carlyle worshippers by giving to the world the said revelations and hard psychological problems of Mrs. Carlyle's letters, and of course Thomas's most severe criticisms, a certain American poet of world-wide fame went quietly home and burned whole bundles of amiable correspondence lest it might be palmed in some unneeded and unexplained form by his "literary executor."

Those who are at all interested in philosophical subjects, will be delighted to learn that Bohn's Library has just been enriched by a translation of Spinoza's Complete Works, so that the whole body of his writings are at last accessible to the ordinary English student. Of course this does not make the work one whit more attainable to a Honolulu reader than it is, but the volumes still reposed in their native Latin on the library shelves of Amsterdam. But the Honolulu Library is buying books and perhaps the board of directors, will feel moved to turn a favorable eye upon Bohn's Philosophical Classics.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., on Wednesday, November 20, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a president in place of Mr. Henry May, deceased. C. Brewer & Co., Secretary Hawaiian Sugar Co.

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## New Advertisements.

"SANTA CLAUS" HEADQUARTERS. "SANTA CLAUS" HEADQUARTERS. No. 108, FORT STREET, HONOLULU. opens THIS DAY at 9 o'clock a. m. and presents

FOR THE SEASON OF 1885, its usual excellent assortment of

Holiday Goods among which are

BOOKS OF ART, TRAVEL, MISCELLANY, REFERENCE AND PRESENTATION, together with

a variety of Art, Goods, Novelties, Christmas Cards, Plush and Leather Goods, Artistic Stationery, Albums, Toys and Fancy Goods in General, that must be seen to be appreciated.

GOLDEN FLORALS. This exquisitely illustrated poetic gems embellished in silk fringed covers, comprise the latest and best issues.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. OF PRANGES, TUCKS, MARCUS 'WARDS', STEVENS, HILDESHIMER'S and others, making the LATEST PRIZE DESIGNS, as also an assortment of

BIRTHDAY CARDS. ARTISTIC STATIONERY—Papers in Leather, etc. Plush, Silk and Paper Boxes, Illuminated Note, Photo and Correspondence Cards, Finest Visiting Cards and cases—Inkstands for Desk or Travel.

PLUSH, CUT GLASS, BRASS, PLATED and other

INKSTANDS for Library and Office. Cut Glass and Metal Paper Weights, Todd's Gold Pens, Holders and Pencils for ladies' gloves and office use, Charm Pencils, Pens and Holders in cases, Calendar Pads, and with without stands.

Bancroft's Pacific Coast Diaries for 1885. the usual assortment for pocket and office use.

Plush, Leather, Celluloid and Carved Goods, together with Brasses and Blagues Statuary, Dolls, Rocking Horse, Mechanical and Rubber Toys, Tin, Horn, Alphabet and Building Blocks, Wagons, Games, Foot Balls, etc., and etc.

THOS. G. THURM.

E. O. HALL & SON, Have just received by the

"MARTHA DAVIS," FROM HONOLULU.

Now from—assured sales, Downer's Korone Oil—the best, Lead, kerosene—black and other, Lubricating Oil—for steamboat and plantation use.

Kege Nails, Horse Shoes and Nails, Cook Stoves, Furnace Eaters, Axes and Hatchets—all sizes, Eddy's Refrigerators—assorted sizes, Bolted Canal Barrows, Garden Wheel Barrows, Ice Cream Freezers, Kitten Yard Brooms, Coffee Mills, Clothes Wringers, Rat Traps, BOSTON CARD MATCHES.

Best Nails—all sizes, Cotton Waste—in bales, Wool Cards—two sizes, Steam Hose—1/2 and 1 inch, Garden Hose—all sizes, Zinc Wash Brooms, Philadelphia and Penn. Lawn Mowers, Brown's French Dressing, Whitman's Dressing Blacking.

More goods to arrive by the

"MALIA," FROM NEW YORK.

NOW OVERDUE. On hand a very full stock of goods suitable for plantation use.

We would call the attention of Engineers on plantations and steamboats to the fact that we are agents here for the

DOWNIE EUCALYPTUS BOILER SCALE PREVENTIVE.

Which is the only thing ever discovered that will successfully remove all the scale from steam boilers, prevent its formation, and at the same time preserve the iron entirely from rust. Send for circulars.

All the above mentioned goods will be sold at lowest market prices. E. O. HALL & SON, P. 220-221 Corner King & Fort Sts., Honolulu.

WENNER & CO., MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Have re-opened at the old stand No. 24 Fort street, with a new and carefully selected stock of

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Gold Chains and Guards, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., Ladies would do well to call and examine our stock of Bracelets, Brooches, Lockets, Earrings, etc., which were especially selected to suit the market.

KUKUI AND SHELL JEWELRY Made to order.

The repairing branch of our business we regard as an important one, and all jobs entrusted to us will be executed in a manner second to none.

Engraving. Of every description done to order. Particular attention is paid to orders and job work from the other Islands.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. A meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., on Wednesday, November 20, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a president in place of Mr. Henry May, deceased. C. Brewer & Co., Secretary Hawaiian Sugar Co.

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## New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers to foreign periodicals through T. G. THURM'S NEWS AGENCY. Are respectfully requested to send in notice of any change of address for 1885 in time for attention by the carrier.

Mail of December 15th. Whether in extensions or reductions, parties not notifying in time to affect reductions will be charged with one month's notice. European and English periodicals require six weeks' notice to effect a change.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At the annual meeting of the Overseas Sugar Company, held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., this day the following officers were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Joseph O. Carter. Vice President, Joseph O. Carter. Secretary, Joseph O. Carter. Treasurer, Joseph O. Carter. Auditor, Joseph O. Carter.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At a duly called meeting of the stockholders of C. Brewer & Co., held November 10th, for the election of officers to fill vacancies in the board, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: